



What Our Clothes mean to us

and what they should mean to YOU

We know our Clothes from the beginning to the end. We know the linings and the trimmings and the way they are put together. That's why we guarantee them. They are designed by master designers, who get their fashions from the style centers of the world.

Every Suit sold by us will be replaced with a new suit, providing it proves unsatisfactory. Isn't that square?

Prices, \$10.00 to \$25.00

RICKERT'S

815 MAIN STREET.

Best Quality

One Price

Love Vs. Gold.

The Spugs, an organization to fight the useless giving of Christmas presents, have a song beginning:

Remember in December That love weighs more than gold.

Which suggests the following train of thought to a reader of the New York Sun:

Remember in December That love weighs more than gold, Weighs more than in November By tons and tons untold. Beginning with September Gold takes a sudden drop, And in the bleak December Love tips the scale on top.

The weight of love increasing Beneath the winter moon And weight of gold decreasing In value as a leech Suggests unto the giver This sound and wholesome tune: Oh, save your love till Christmas And spend your gold in June!

CROP PROFITS PAY FOR LAND, LATEST SCHEME.

Small Farmer's Success on Irrigation Project Attracts Government.

Inspired by the success that has attended a private experiment on the government irrigation project in the Uncompahgre valley, Colorado, the officials of the federal reclamation service are contemplating an extension of the plan over many irrigation areas of the west to attract the small farmer to the regions.

The scheme as put in operation by a large landowner on the Uncompahgre tract aimed to make it possible for men of small means to establish themselves on small farms and have the maximum of opportunity for success and the minimum of responsibility and expense in their new venture. The settlers take up plots of five to twenty acres and pay for the land at the rate of \$200 an acre on a unique installment plan by turning back to the original owner part of the proceeds from the sale of crops.

Co-operation between the owner of the land and the small farmers is worked out on a fine scale, and everything possible is done to make for the new landowner's success. In order to save expense for the newcomers the owner agrees to do the plowing and cultivation. A cold storage warehouse is provided for the products of the farmers. No money is required of the settler until the crops come. Half of the proceeds from the sale of products is given to the landowner each year until the land is paid for. Many settlers in order to hasten the time of payment make extra money by accepting employment from the owner in the co-operative cultivation of the land or do part of the work of looking after the storage warehouse.

These financial arrangements are such as not to burden the man with small capital and enable almost any man with any knowledge of agriculture and with a fair degree of energy to get a foothold. The original experiment on which the subdivisions were made was confined to 480 acres, but the demand for the five to twenty acre plots has been such that the experiment is being gradually extended to cover new territory on the Uncompahgre project.

FRESH TURKEYS FOR ALL.

Cold Storage Supply Exhausted—Tariff Aids Foreign Competition.

Exit the cold storage turkey. For the third time in twenty years we are told that the supply kept in the freezers from past years is quite exhausted. With this announcement comes the further good news that the fresh stock for the holiday season is larger than last year and that there will be a reduction in price by Christmas.

The recent tariff revision has encouraged foreign competition in supplying the demand in America for holiday turkeys. The import duty, which heretofore has been 6 cents a pound, will be 2 1/2 cents hereafter, with competition from other countries as a result.

Part of the seasonal supply for the past two or three years has come from Russia by way of Liverpool and from Canada. P. Q. Foy, editor of the Daily Market Report of New York, places Texas, Kentucky and Ohio as among our present chief turkey producing states. Texas turkeys are more plentiful than those from any other one state. Texas is peculiarly adapted to raising turkeys because of its broad acres, giving them wide range. It is at Cuero, Tex., where they have an annual live turkey exhibit and a parade through that city of thousands of live turkeys herded by drivers going to the slaughter pen.

Jewish people demand live turkeys for their Thanksgiving feast, and the shipments are usually heavy the week before that holiday. Last year live turkeys, too, were late arriving, and the loss suffered by live poultry shippers averaged \$500 a car. Receivers notified shippers that they must deliver the stock early this year.

Cabinet Women Prune Calling List.

Storm signals are flying in official social circles in Washington because of the decision of the "cabinet ladies" to cut from their calling list the wives of members of the house on the ground that some part of the overcrowded calendar had to be done at the opening of a busy social season. The decision was said to have been prompted by the greatly increased membership of the house and the fact that no precedent rendered the calls imperative.

FOR GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES

Public Ownership Aimed at In Lewis Bills.

PART OF POSTAL SERVICE.

Maryland Representative Has Been Gathering Data on Telegraph and Telephone and Intends to Push Measures—Has Conferred With President and Postmaster General.

Governor ownership of telegraph and telephone lines is to be proposed in bills Representative David J. Lewis of Maryland is drafting now for introduction in the house, probably within a month, according to dispatches from Washington.

Though the measures, which would have these public utilities taken over as a part of the postal service, have not been made an administration policy, the president is known to have discussed the idea with Representative Lewis and others interested in the project.

Mr. Lewis has collected a mass of data on the subject of telephone and telegraph operation and has prepared estimates as to their cost to the government, their availability as a source of revenue and cost of maintenance, and also has worked out a tentative plan for their acquisition and operation as government public utilities.

Besides laying his plans before President Wilson, Representative Lewis has consulted frequently concerning them with Postmaster General Burleson.

Intends to Press Bills.

When the Maryland congressman reviewed his plans with the president the latter, it is reported, evinced considerable interest, but it is known that consideration of the matter had not advanced sufficiently for the project to be designated as an administration plan.

Representative Lewis, however, proposes to press the projected legislation vigorously, and already he has procured the indorsement of the proposal by many members of congress.

In advocating the government purchase of telegraph lines Mr. Lewis is emulating Frank H. Hitchcock, who was postmaster general in the Taft cabinet. In January, 1912, Mr. Hitchcock publicly announced that he was in favor of this step and that he would recommend it to congress. Mr. Taft, however, decided not to indorse the policy at that time, and Mr. Hitchcock did not send the recommendation to congress.

In his official announcement from the postoffice department Mr. Hitchcock said:

"Postoffices are maintained in numerous places not reached by telegraph systems, and the proposed consolidation would, therefore, afford a favorable opportunity for the wide extension of telegraph facilities. In many small towns where the telegraph companies have offices the telegraph and mail business could be readily handled by the same employees. The separate maintenance of the two services under present conditions results in needless expense." He added that, in his opinion, government ownership would mean reduced telegraph rates.

Authority Under Constitution.

That the federal government has authority under the constitution to monopolize the telegraph, telephone and express business has never been questioned. Between 1844 and 1847 the government did operate the telegraph systems of the country.

E. T. Chamberlain, United States commissioner of navigation, more than a year ago recommended that the government purchase and operate all wireless stations in the United States in the interest of economy and better regulation.

Sentiment in congress without regard to party lines has been growing in favor of the proposal during the last eighteen months. At first it came as a surprise, but now it has many advocates not only in the Democratic party, but especially among the Progressives. Although wary about expressing their opinions publicly, the Republicans are also leaning that way. It is likely that any legislation that is enacted will provide for their gradual acquisition rather than purchase outright at once.

CLARK FOR DISARMAMENT.

Speaker Deems It Surest Means of Guaranteeing World Peace.

Champ Clark, speaker of the national house of representatives, declared for international disarmament as the surest means of guaranteeing world peace in an address in Louisville, Ky., at the closing exercises of the Perry centennial celebration.

He praised the valor of the American soldiers in the war of 1812 and declared the crowning glory of their heroism was the 100 years of peace which have followed between Great Britain and the United States.

Canada May Lower Bars.

C. J. Doherty, Canadian minister of justice, announced at Winnipeg that the Canadian cabinet will take up the question of admitting grain from the United States free of duty at the session of parliament which opens early in January.

LARGER TIMBER SALES.

Total for Last Year From National Forest in Three States Was 115,046,000 Feet.

Washington.—A substantial increase in sales of timber from national forests in Washington, Oregon and Alaska has been made during the past fiscal year, according to figures given out by the United States Forest Service.

With the close of the year ended June 30 last, the reported amount of Government timber cut in the States quoted, aggregated 115,046,000 feet. The number of new sales was 673. The amount of timber actually sold reached a total of 482,828,000 feet board measure. These figures show an increase over the previous year of 3,529,000 feet in amount of timber cut. The number of new sales in the fiscal year of 1912 was 656, as against 673 last year, while the amount of timber sold was greater by 282,980,000 feet.

In addition to timber sales proper, 3,403 permits were issued to settlers and farmers for the free use of national timber for domestic use. This use took 14,756,000 board feet.

The largest single cut of timber on any Oregon and Alaska was 30,781,000 feet of the national forests in Washington, from the Tongass forest of Alaska, and the largest amount sold was 163,842,000 feet on the Umpqua forest in Oregon.

The average stumpage price was \$1.82 per thousand board feet, an increase of 16 cents per thousand over prices received in 1912. A feature of the timber sales business in the States reported on was the large proportion of small sales made.

These were sales to men of small capital to supply the needs of people living in or near the national forests and to furnish business opportunities to the small operator, in pursuance of the avowed policy of the Forest Service to provide first for local demand before selling timber for transportation to distant markets. Only 11 of the 673 sales covered by the report were for more than \$5,000 worth of timber, while 92 per cent of the total number consisted of sales involving less than \$100.

INDIAN ORCHARD.

Indian Orchard, Nov. 26.—Fifty or more aid members and friends gathered Wednesday evening, Nov. 19th, with Mrs. Albert Mitchell. After the business meeting of the Aid delicious refreshments were served by Mrs. Mitchell, assisted by her mother, Mrs. Young, also her daughter, Mrs. D. Oliver, and Mrs. S. Maloney. Mr. Mitchell entertained with selections from his fine new phonograph. Proceeds of evening, \$7.90. The Aid members wish to thank Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell and family for their kind hospitality, also those who gave financially. The next meeting will be called in January.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Marshall are rejoicing on the arrival of a young son.

E. F. Maver and family, of Aldenville, have moved back on their farm. Mrs. Wm. Williams spent Sunday with Mrs. F. S. Marshall.

The taxpayers held a business meeting in Grange Hall Saturday evening. Mesdames Wm. Ham, George Taylor, C. A. Garratt, of Honesdale, with

Bentley Bros.

FIRE LIFE ACCIDENT AUTOMOBILE

INSURANCE Bentley Bros.

Liberty Hall Building, HONESDALE, PA. Consolidated Phone 1-9-L

their chauffeur, motored recently to L. R. Garratt's where they were entertained for the day.

(From Another Correspondent).

The Taxpayers' Association of Bentley held an interesting meeting at the Grange hall on Saturday evening last. It was unanimously voted that the members do not approve of the action of the school board in disposing of the five old school houses by selling the same for less money than was paid for the land where the new building stands. It was also voted to bring suit against the directors for increasing the indebtedness of the township for more than the law permits.

William Hughes of Scranton, and Russell Decker of Honesdale, spent several days at the home of J. V. Spry and wife. While here they spent their time at hunting.

Miss Maude Smith has gone to Binghamton to spend a few days with her sister, Mrs. W. D. Hill after which she will go to Colorado. Melva Wrenn is detained from school on account of illness.

Mrs. Mae Richmond, of Honesdale spent Sunday with her father, I. K. Bishop.

PARISIAN SAGE FOR THE HAIR

If your hair is too dry—brittle—colorless—thin—stringy—or falling out—Parisian Sage—now—at once.

It stops itching scalp, cleanses the hair of dust and excessive oils, removes dandruff with one application, and makes the hair doubly beautiful—soft—fluffy—abundant. Try a 50c. bottle to-day.

It will not only save your hair and make it grow, but give it the beauty you desire.

For Sale by G. W. PEIL.

Our GOLD TABLETS if used promptly will make short work of a cold.

O. T. CHAMBERS, PHARMACIST, Honesdale, Pa.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FARMERS AND MECHANICS BANK Honesdale, Pa.

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS NOV. 1, 1913.

Table with columns: RESOURCES, LIABILITIES. Rows include Loans, Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, Cash and Reserve, Overdrafts, Real Estate, Capital Stock, Surplus and Profits, Deposits.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DEPOSITS.

Table with columns: Date, Amount. Rows include June 1st, 1907, May 1st, 1908, May 1st, 1909, May 2nd, 1910, May 1, 1911, May 3, 1912, May 1, 1913, Nov. 1, 1913.

WHITE MILLS.

White Mills, Nov. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Elmore spent the latter part of the week in Scranton with their son Clarence, who is attending school at that place.

Mr. Van Dalin spent the week with friends in Scranton. Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Dorfinger spent the week in New York city.

Rev. and Mrs. J. R. Atkinson of Newark spent the week at the home of C. D. Dorfinger.

Miss McCloskey spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of Thomas Gill.

Mrs. M. Wineberger and Miss Mamie Kelch left yesterday for Somerville, Mass., to visit friends and relatives.

Mrs. P. J. Gill spent Thursday at Honesdale.

The play, "Red Acre Farm," given by the Modern Woodmen of America, was well attended and all reported it a fine play.

The basement of the M. E. church is to be opened soon.

Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Christian spent Sunday at Hawley.

Misses Helen and Margaret Bailey of Honesdale spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of Miss Helen Box and Dorothy Seaman.

A THANKSGIVING STORY.

A darkey named Dick was known as a notorious thief, so much so, in fact, that all the thefts in the neighborhood were charged to him. Finally one man had all his Thanksgiving turkeys stolen and he had Dick arrested.

"You stole Mr. King's turkeys?" asked the judge.

"Well," said Dick slowly, "I'll tell you, sir; I didn't steal dem turkeys, but last night went 'cross Mr. King's pasture and saw one of my rails on de fence, so I jes' brought it home and, found it, when I come to look, dar was nine turkeys settin' on de rail."—National Food Magazine.

OH! YOU HAVE SUCH BEAUTIFUL HAIR

What a pleasant thing to have said to you! And why shouldn't it be? You who envy others their lovely hair, and are ashamed of the dull, lifeless, stringy appearance of your own—use Harmony Hair Beautifier, and let others envy you.

This delightful liquid seems to polish and brighten the hair, giving it that burnished, lustrous look you have so often wished it might have, adding to its softness, making it easier to put up and "stay put"—making it more attractive and beautiful in every way. It overcomes the unpleasant, oily smell of your hair, leaving a dainty, rich rose perfume that will delight you and those around you. Very easy to apply—simply sprinkle a little on your hair each time before brushing. Contains no oil; will not change the color of hair, nor darken gray hair.

To keep hair and scalp dandruff free and clean, use Harmony Shampoo. This pure liquid shampoo gives an instantaneous rich lather that immediately penetrates to every part of hair and scalp, insuring a quick, thorough cleansing. Washed off just as quickly, the entire operation takes only a few moments. Can't harm the hair; leaves no harshness or stickiness—just a sweet cleanliness.

Both preparations come in odd-shaped, very ornamental bottles, with sprinkler tops. Harmony Hair Beautifier, \$1.00. Harmony Shampoo, 50c. Both guaranteed to satisfy you in every way, or your money back. Sold in this community only at our store—The Rexall Store—one of the more than 7,000 leading drug stores of the United States, Canada and Great Britain, which own the big Harmony laboratories in Boston, where the many celebrated Harmony Perfumes and Toilet Preparations are made—A. M. Leine

UNCLE SAM AIDS THE ROADMAKERS

Gives Advice on How to Build Right Kind of Roads.

Model Highway Built in Sections Made of Different Materials Helps Determine Exact Value of Each Under Certain Traffic Conditions—Millions of Dollars Wasted in the Past.

So far has the government advanced in the problems connected with road construction that efforts are being made to teach the country that the expenditure of large sums of money on certain types of roads may result almost in a total waste. A road built of materials which would be ideal in one locality may not serve the purpose at all elsewhere, and the money expended may bring scarcely any result in reducing the cost of hauling.

In order to aid farmers who want to build their own roads and to assist various committees that desire to improve their roads near by, the office of public roads of the department of agriculture at Washington has employed experts to test all materials and study their usefulness on roads subjected to certain traffic conditions.

In Advisory Capacity.

The office of public roads is acting in an advisory capacity to many states and counties, giving a most practical form of national aid. On roads where there is a very hard traffic it has been found that certain kinds of materials are better than others, and that, while one kind of binder may not serve the purpose at all, another kind is ideal and preserves the road indefinitely.

Millions of dollars doubtless have been wasted in the past because of the absence of scientific knowledge which is now being obtained. There is no longer any excuse for any community building the wrong kind of road, it is declared, as the office of public roads stands ready to furnish any information that may be desired as to the course that should be pursued.

In discussing the new scientific movement in road improvement Director Logan Waller Page of the office of public roads says:

"There are two ways in which the engineer may avail himself of the information necessary to a proper selection of road material. The first and only certain one is to make an actual service test on the material under observation and under the same conditions of traffic and climate to which the proposed road will be subjected.

Method Usually Impractical.

"This method, however, is impractical except in certain rare instances, due to the lapse of time which must elapse before definite results can be obtained. The second method is by means of short time laboratory tests to approximate as nearly as possible the destructive agencies to which the material will be subjected on a road, supplementing the knowledge thus gained by a study of the results already obtained in practice on material of a similar nature."

The office of public roads constantly uses both methods. At Chevy Chase, near Washington, a model road has been built in sections made of different materials, while in the laboratory of the office tests are constantly being made with scientific accuracy to determine the exact value of certain materials under certain traffic conditions.